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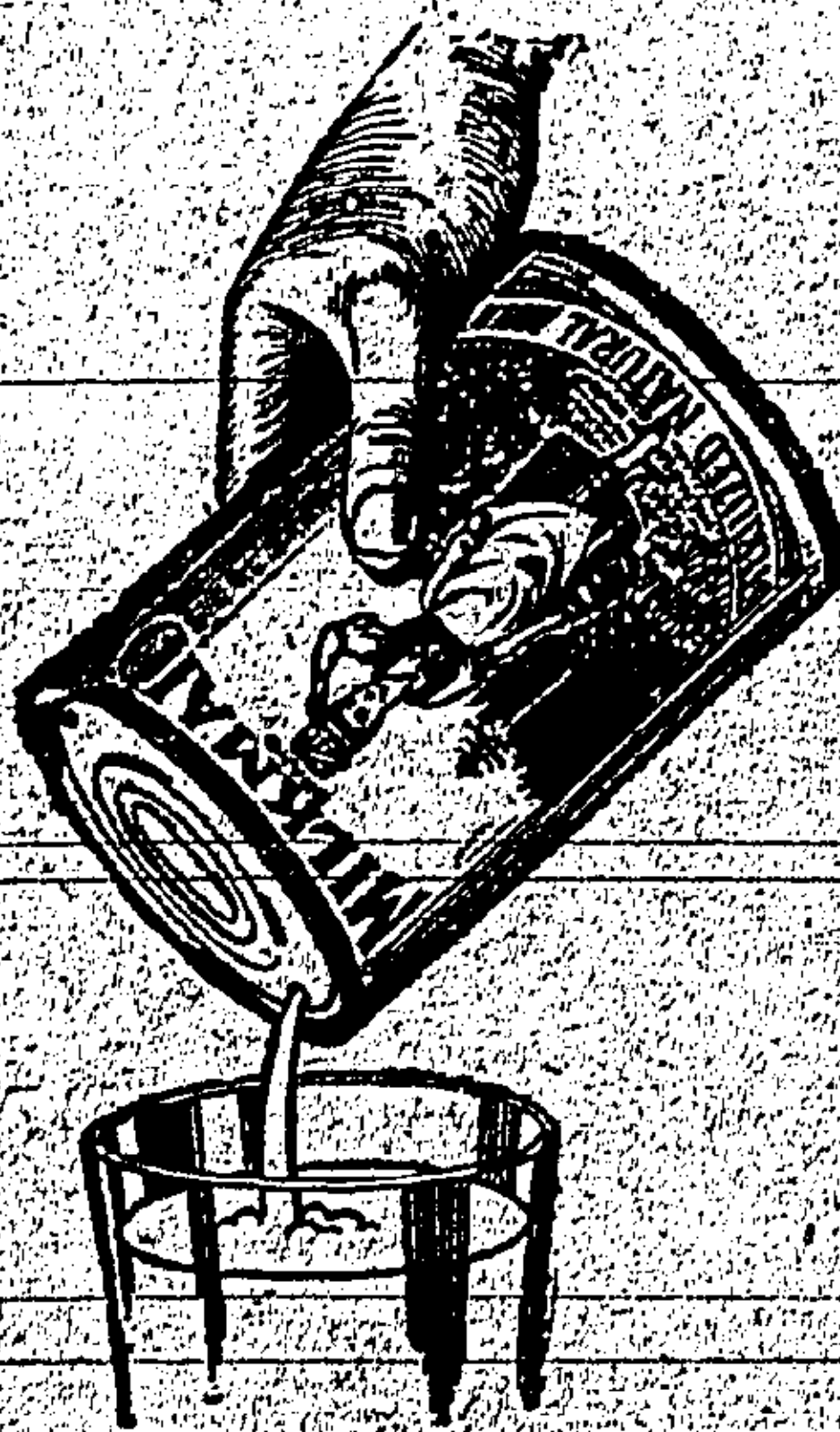
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DR. WU AND THE CANTON FUNDS.

SHANGHAI MIXED COURT HEARING.

PLEA FOR DISSOLUTION OF INJUNCTION.

The British Assessor (Mr. Blackburn) and Magistrate Li on 17th inst. listened to lengthy legal arguments in connection with the injunction recently granted restraining Dr. Wu Ting-fang from dealing with moneys of the Canton Government for which he was responsible as Minister of Finance and now deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai.

On behalf of Dr. Wu, a motion was entered asking for the dissolution of the following grounds: (1) That these proceedings have been instituted for the purpose of supporting alleged political power and prerogative and as such should not be entertained by the Court; (2) that in accordance with this principle the Court has referred to decide or hear evidence upon any of the material issues in the action and in particular has refused to decide whether or not the plaintiff (Chang Shih-chao) is entitled to sue in the name of Military Government, and in the absence of a decision in favour of the plaintiff on this issue the case should be dismissed; (3) that in the absence of a decision in favour of the plaintiff on this issue, he has no interest in the moneys in the hands of the defendant, and the injunction should not therefore have been granted and should now be dissolved; (4) granted and should now be dissolved; (5) that the moneys in the hands of the defendant are in the nature of a trust fund, the only persons who can apply for an injunction in respect thereof are a co-trustee or a co-trustee, and that the plaintiff is neither; (6) that the effect of the injunction is permanently to restrain the defendant from using the moneys of the Canton Government for which he is responsible as Minister of Finance and now deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai; (7) that the proceedings with the plaintiff, which would be improper and illegal and a breach of trust, the plaintiff having no interest therein.

Mr. S. Fessenden and Mr. Reader Harris appeared in support of the motion and Mr. B. N. Macleod represented plaintiff.

A POLITICAL AFFAIR.
Mr. Fessenden, addressing the Court in support of the motion, said the whole question was a political one and was not properly within the jurisdiction of the Court. These were trust funds, and should be administered as such according to the rules of law generally applicable to trust funds. It was admitted that the funds were deposited with Dr. Wu Ting-fang by the Peking Government as trust funds, and there was no allegation in the petition of any misuse of the funds. He would go further and say that the plaintiff would not dare to suggest misuse or misappropriation. The only matter in dispute was as to which party was entitled to custody of the money, and this was a purely political question, not a legal one at all. At the previous hearing the Court stated that it had no authority to decide whether or not plaintiff was the proper representative of the Military or Southern Government. It also took the position that it was not within the province of the Court to decide whether Dr. Wu was or was not the Minister of Finance of that Government. The Court declined to receive evidence on points of this nature. He ventured to suggest that the Court had interfered in a purely Chinese political question. From the foreign point of view it was not a matter of extreme importance who held the money. But from the Chinese point of view, the case brought a matter concerning the Chinese people and their Government within the purview of a Court which was now purely Chinese and had a foreign element in its constitution.

INJUNCTION PREVENTING AGREEMENT.
Counsel suggested that unless strong reasons based on some legal foundation were forthcoming to justify the continuance of the injunction, the Court ought not to make it what it now appeared to be, a more or less permanent thing. The Court probably thought that by continuing the injunction for a time the parties might be brought together and pressure put on them to settle the matter, but its action had had precisely the opposite effect. As far as he could ascertain there was no present prospect of the case being settled if the injunction were continued, the parties regarding what they considered to be an interference with their own rights and prerogative to all modern policy that a Court should lend itself to interference in a political dispute of this kind. In the absence of any charges against Dr. Wu, the interests of public policy and of the Chinese people themselves demanded that he should continue to hold his office until removed by some legally constituted body, which certainly was not the Mixed Court. Unless the Court was willing to assume the responsibility of deciding the merits of the case, it had no right under any existing recognized law or public policy to grant what was in effect a permanent injunction.

THE QUESTION OF TRUST.
Mr. Reader Harris argued that the Court had no right to take sides in a political dispute. He pointed out that an injunction could only be granted at the instance of a party having an interest in the relief sought, but plaintiff was a stranger to this fund and had no interest in it. He had shown no title, and the Court had said that it would not decide his title. In the absence of a decision on that point, which went to the root of the matter, the plaintiff's application ought to be dismissed. A decision should not have been given in the absence of evidence on the vital issues of the case. The Court probably thought that no harm would be done by leaving the money in the bank but that was not a principle which should influence the case.

LADY'S BODY EXHUMED.

MIDNIGHT SCENE IN WALES.

The body of the late Mrs. Mabel Greenwood, wife of Mr. Harold Greenwood, solicitor of Llanelli and Rumney Houses, Kidwelly, South Wales, was exhumed from the grave in Kidwelly churchyard on April 10th. Later in the day an inquest on the remains was opened at Kidwelly Town Hall, and was adjourned pending the result of an examination of certain organs of the body, which it was announced, had been removed and despatched to London for analysis by Dr. Wilcox, the Home Office expert. Mrs. Greenwood, who was a sister of Mr. Thomas Vansittart, a member of the House of Commons in 1913, died in June last, her death being certified as due to heart failure.

The examination was carried out with the greatest secrecy. Police officers and doctors arrived at the churchyard shortly after one a.m., and the coffin containing the body was lifted from the grave at three a.m. It was removed to the Town Hall, and a post-mortem examination of the body was made later in the day. The inquest was opened at the Town Hall, before Mr. J. W. Nicholas, the county coroner, and a jury. The first witness called was Dr. T. B. Griffiths, of Kidwelly, who said he was the deceased lady's medical attendant. He attended her at her death, and he made out the death certificate certifying that the cause of death was heart disease. He added that he had been present at the post-mortem examination, and he identified the remains.

The next witness was Mr. Morgan, representative of a Llanelli firm of undertakers, who gave evidence as to carrying out the post-mortem examination. The examination, he said, was performed in the presence of three other medical men, and under instructions from the coroner. He removed certain organs from the body, and under instructions from the coroner, he analysed them in charge of a police officer, to be analysed by Dr. Wilcox, of the Home Office.

The coroner at this stage said that he could not carry the inquiry any further that day. He explained that certain documents containing information came into his possession on March 25th, and after consultation with the Secretary of State an exhumation order, to be immediately executed, was issued, and this had been carried out that day. The organs were to be examined by Dr. Wilcox, and immediately after the report of the latter came to hand he would summon a jury together in order to conclude the inquiry. The late Mrs. Greenwood was a popular figure in Kidwelly and the district. She was a lady of great personal charm, kind, good-looking, and possessed of great kind-heartedness. She had lived in Kidwelly for about twenty years, first at The Priory and then at Rumney House, where the Greenwood family, which has been honourably connected with the civil life of London for many years. She was an active worker in every good cause in the borough, and was deeply interested in the welfare of the parish church. During the war she did splendid service, two boys and two girls, and Mr. Greenwood married four months later.

A SIMPLE AFFAIR OF PROPERTY.

Mr. Macleod, addressing the Court on behalf of plaintiff, said a great deal had been heard concerning political rights and privileges, but the defendant was not sued in connection with any political right or privilege at all. Defendant had in his hands a sum of money, and it was in respect of that money that he was being sued. Had Dr. Wu remained in Hongkong he would have been sued there. He was sued in that court on coming to Shanghai because it was the only court having jurisdiction. Without deciding the point, the Court had assumed for present purposes that the plaintiff was the representative of the Southern Government. It could not be disputed that as a whole that government was the trustee of this money. The money was entrusted to the Government, not to the defendant, and he had been given control of the money, but not of its expenditure. There was no question of misappropriation, using the word in its ordinary sense, but technically, any use of the money was a breach of trust. The defendant was the trustee of this money in opposition to the wishes of his colleagues in the Government, who were a misapplication of the money. Dr. Wu did not suggest that he could do what he liked with the money whilst he was in Canton, but he did suggest that now he was in Shanghai he was entitled to do as he liked with it. This was not a political question at all. It was a legal question as to control of the money. The money belonged to the Canton Government, and whether or not there was a quorum now, a Canton Government had got to be found some day. His client had made an offer of a settlement, but had received no answer. He did not suggest that defendant was wrong in not accepting the offer, but mentioned this to show that they were trying to find a solution of the matter. Counsel went on to say that the Canton Parliament had had a meeting and had elected three men to take the place of Mr. Sun Yat-sen. Mr. Reader Harris objected to the information being given, and the Court sustained the objection.

OBJECTION SUSTAINED.
Mr. Macleod, in the course of further remarks, observed that Dr. Wu had dislocated everything by leaving Canton, and had not paid the slightest attention to his colleagues' wishes. If there was no other solution, the Canton Parliament must meet and deal with the question, and obviously the Parliament must have time to meet. Counsel concluded that if the injunction were discharged on the ground of lack of evidence, he must claim the right to be given an opportunity to make his case.

ECONOMY TALK.

M.P.s THEN VOTE FOR EXPENDITURE AS USUAL.

Sir Robert Horne made his mark as a humorist in the Commons on March 18th, writes a parliamentary correspondent in a London paper, in replying to a debate on economy, and suggested that the Coalition may "capture" Mr. Asquith.

He referred to Mr. Asquith's speech and added: "I was reminded of episodes on the western front during the war. Yesterday the Big Gun boomed for an hour. Inconspicuously, to-day the Highland brigade (Sir Donald Maclean) has gone over the top, but owing to the fact that the Big Gun did very little execution, the infantry are held up on the enemy's barbed wire."

"I hope Sir Donald Maclean is not unduly alarmed. We are prepared to receive him kindly, and some day," added Sir Robert with a smile, "we hope to capture the Big Gun."

He added that the position of this country is improving every day, and that there is no ground for apprehension or despair.

The country stands at the edge of a great opportunity, he said. "All the world is anxious to have our goods, and it only requires peace and activity to bring about a state of great prosperity."

FLOOD OF WIGGIES.
The economy discussion produced a flood of bewildering figures rather than a flow of convincing argument. M.P.s complained of too much money being spent, and the Government retorted that the House asked for, or agreed to, it. This talk began on the report stage of the Civil Service Estimates, which are £241,000,000 on account.

Sir Donald Maclean moved to reduce by 100 millions. He devoted his speech to the domestic side of the expenditure. The Estimates, Sir Donald complained, were 567 millions, six times as large as in 1914. There appeared to be no cutting down on a large scale, much less on a ruthless scale.

Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, entered into a long and carefully prepared explanation. He pointed out that of the £367,474,000, £24,800,000 was merely an accounting charge in respect of the Ministries of Shipping and Munitions. The bread subsidy accounted for another £25,000,000.

CONCEALING FACTS.
"I agree," he said, "that the sooner we get rid of subsidies the better. They conduce to concealing the real facts of the situation from this country, put a needless burden on the State, and disorganize the national finances. In my opinion the continuation of subsidies is unjustified except as a temporary measure to prevent a temporary rise, followed by a fall."

"If prices are going to remain for a considerable time at a higher level than that at which the cost can be sold as we present, I agree that the price of the food ought to be raised again, and that the subsidy ought to be diminished to that extent."

Mr. Chamberlain stated that as far as he had stopped, creating credit the financial community had created credit, and he added: "I cannot view without some concern the extraordinary expansion of business in the promotion of companies."

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson said that he would vote against the Government because he could see no sign that they intended to reduce expenditure.

Colonel Newman declared that there is a strong feeling in the country that the Government are wasting money, and that taxpayers are actuated by feelings of despair, anger, and mystification. After Sir Robert Horne had asked the House and the country to understand that rises in prices are the inevitable consequence of the war, and one of the causes of the increase in the estimates, Sir Donald Maclean's motion to reduce the vote was defeated.

2,000 SUNDAY SCHOOL DELEGATES.

WANTING ACCOMMODATION IN JAPAN.

Mr. E. E. Jones, representative of Thos. Cook & Son in Montreal, with Mrs. Jones, arrived in Yokohama recently on the Empress of Japan from Vancouver.

Mr. Jones, the Japan Gazette says, has come to find hotel accommodation for some two thousand delegates who are coming for the World's Sunday School Convention, which is to be held in Tokyo from October 25th to the 14th this year—a somewhat difficult task.

Mr. Jones states that the entire cabin accommodation has been reserved on three steamers—the *Monteagle*, *Siberia* and the *Suwa*. The *Siberia* will be the first arrival, on September 21st. The *Suwa* will sail from Seattle on the 11th September, and is expected at Yokohama on the 25th.

Sailing from Vancouver on September 10th, the *Monteagle* is expected to arrive at Yokohama at the beginning of October. Besides these three liners delegates will come on eight other vessels—the *Empress of Russia*, *Empress of Asia*, *Tenyo-maru*, *Katori-maru*, *Korea-maru*, *Nile*, *Nanking*, *Fushimi-maru* and *Colombia*.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones will stay in Japan until the Convention is over. "Have you anyone in court who will vouch for your good character?" asked the magistrate of a man charged with a petty offence. "Yes, sir," said the defendant, "there has been constable." "The constable was amazed," he had constable, "I don't even know the way," he protested. "Now, sir," broke in the culprit, "I have lived in the town for twenty years, and if the head constable don't know me, yes, isn't that a character for you?"

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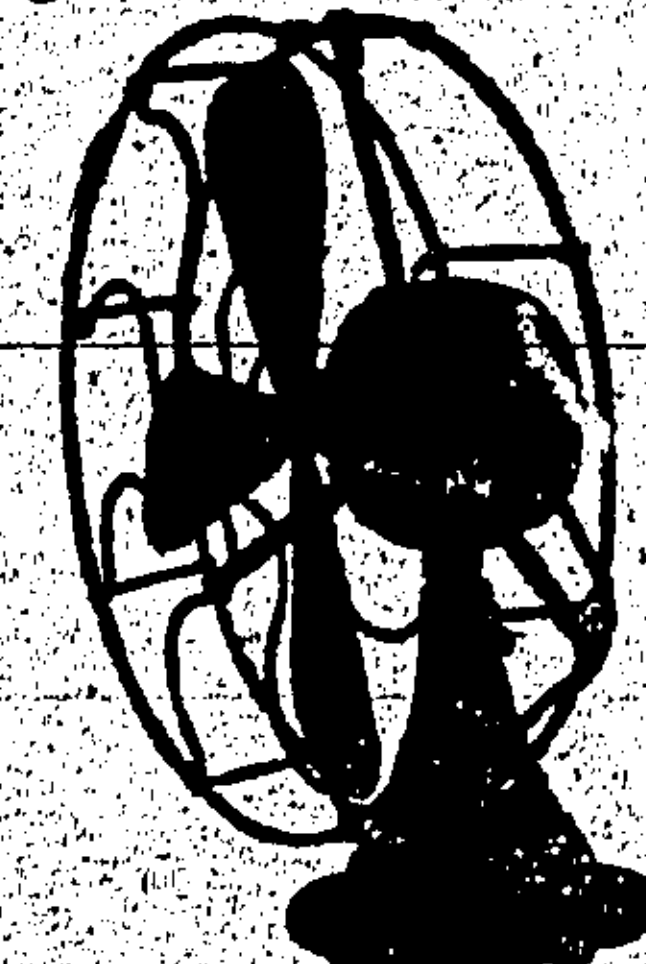
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THE WU TING FANG MONEY. ANOTHER STEP IN THE PROCEEDINGS. CASE LIKELY TO BE HEARD IN OPEN COURT.

Another step in the legal proceedings connected with the public money removed from Canton by Dr. Wu Ting Fang has been reached. It will be remembered that, about a month ago, His Lordship Mr. H. E. J. Gompertz, Acting Chief Justice, granted an interim injunction against the removal of any moneys deposited in the Bank in Hongkong by Dr. Wu Ting Fang. Dr. Wu thereupon made an application for an order cancelling the injunction granted on the ground that it is frivolous and vexatious.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, appeared for Dr. Wu Ting Fang; and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Denoon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison, for the Canton Military Government.

The hearing, which took place in Chambers, occupied several days. The judgment of the Acting Chief Justice is as follows:

This is a summons taken out by the defendant to dismiss the action under the inherent jurisdiction as being frivolous, vexatious, oppressive, harassing and an abuse of the process of the Court. The plaintiffs are Sham, Chief Administrative Director of the Government of South China; Lam and Luk, Administrative Directors; and Wun, Minister of Finance of that Government; with Mok Tachun of Canton, all on behalf of the Government of South China. The defendant is Wu Ting Fang described on the writ as late Finance Minister of the Government of South China.

The writ claims, *inter alia*, the return of the sum of \$3,000,000 odd, the property of the said Government, or such balance of it as is still in the hands of defendant or under his control; which has been received by him as member of the said Government and wrongfully removed from its jurisdiction and control.

The defendant claims to be one of the Administrative Directors of the Military Government of China, called by the plaintiff the Government of South China and he describes himself as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance of that Government.

He claims to be still Minister of Finance, and states that the Government is in a condition of disruption, and that he has brought the money to Hongkong in order to prevent them being squandered and misused, and to hold them until the Government is re-established.

The grounds of the present application are that the Government of the plaintiffs claim to represent, not having been recognised by Great Britain, cannot sue in a British Court. The first authority relied upon by the defendant is the case of *The City of Berno v. The Bank of England* 347, decided in 1804. There Lord Chancellor Eldon refused an injunction to restrain the transfer of certain funds, remarking that it was difficult to say that a Court could take notice of a Government never authorised by the Government of the country in which that Court sits. He added "that whether the foreign Government is recognised or not is matter of public notoriety."

In the following year another application was made in respect of the same fund; the parties being apparently substantially the same.

Lord Eldon remarked that he did not affect to be ignorant of the fact that the Revolution in Switzerland had not been recognised by our Government, but that he could not take notice of that as a Judge, though it would make a vast difference in the decision. He refused meanwhile to take the money out of the hands of the defendants who were trustees, but he gave leave for the motion to be brought on again, making the Attorney-General a party.

The matter came up again some 10 months later, when the only decision reached was on matters of pleadings, and it was certainly never definitely decided by Lord Eldon that the plaintiffs as an unrecognised Government had no right of suit.

There is a Reporter's note to the case in 9 Vol. as follows: "so the Court refused to act in a suit instituted by persons representing themselves as the Columbian Government, which was not recognised by the Government of their country."

But this last case has never been reported. Mr. Justice Kay in Republic of Peru v. Dreyfus 38 C.D. at 339 said, referring to the City of Berno case and the unreported Columbia case:

"These are decisions that a Government not so recognised, cannot sue in the Courts of a foreign country."

But the learned Judge had not before him for decision the actual point here raised. As to the City of Berno case I would remark that the report is very meagre; that the Lord Chancellor had before him only interlocutory applications, and that the suit continued over a period of some years, the plaintiffs being various persons claiming to represent what was apparently an unrecognised Government.

It was what may be described as a succession case, that is, the plaintiffs were seeking to recover, as successors to an earlier Government, moneys in the hands of trustees in this country.

In the present action the plaintiffs deny that the Government they represent is claiming the independence of a sovereign State. As counsel put it—we are still a part of China. The case presents certain novel features. There is no question here of funds collected by an earlier Government being sued for by its successor. Nor again is the question whether contracts made by a British subject with an unauthorised Government can be recognised by our Courts.

The matter for ultimate decision here is whether a single member of a body of persons claiming to be, and functioning, as a Government, whether independent or not, can claim to succeed from that body and to withhold from the other members moneys he has received as their associate and for the common purposes of their combination.

It is quite likely that the plaintiffs' right to recover may ultimately depend on the status of the Government they represent. The question of status could only, I think, be determined in the matter indicated by Farwell J. in *Foster v. Golbe* Venture Syndicate 1900 1 Ch. 811.

On that determination it may quite well be proved that they have no right of action. But I do not feel inclined to decide to the defendant's application to dismiss this action summarily. There are, I think, questions of real importance and difficulty to be decided. And it seems to me that the summary procedure is inapplicable.

It has been decided that an application of this kind is an interlocutory proceeding. In re Page 1910 1 Ch. 483 and an appeal from my decision on this summons does not, therefore, lie to the Full Court of three Judges.

I think it my duty to allow this action to come on for trial in the ordinary way. The Puisne Judge has found two cases on recognition which were not referred to by counsel. They are *The Gargara* 1918 P. 95 and *The Annette* 1919 P. 105.

SCENE IN A TEA SHOP.
INDIAN WATCHMAN ON THE WARPATH.

A disorderly scene took place in a tea-shop in Connaught Road on Monday evening, when an Indian watchman representing the presence of a Chinese who had seated himself at the table he occupied, assaulted him. In the struggle which ensued a bottle of lemonade was broken. Complaint was laid against the Indian and yesterday he was charged at the Magistracy with disorderly conduct and with breaking a bottle of lemonade. He was bound over in \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.
A Chinese was arrested in Spring Garden Lane for being in unlawful possession of eighteen tins of raw opium. He was charged at the Magistracy yesterday, and was fined \$10.

A Chinese, arrested on the Yuen On by which he was attempting to leave the Colony, was found to be in possession of 21 tins of prepared opium. He was fined \$1,000.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.
Chan Sam was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith yesterday morning for unlawfully having in his possession a quantity of iron piping. Mr. Nash, who appeared on his behalf, submitted that there was insufficient evidence to secure a conviction, and the prisoner was discharged accordingly.

CHINESE LIBEL ACTION. TIGERS AND GHOSTS. NEWSPAPER EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Acting Puisne Justice, Tam Lai Ting, a merchant, ship-builder and goldown owner of Canton, residing at No. 32, Caine Road, Hongkong, claimed from Wong Pak Lu, the editor, printer, and publisher of a Chinese newspaper called the *Hongkong Shan Po*, the sum of \$1,000 as damages for alleged libel. It was alleged that the libel was contained in an issue of the newspaper dated March 22nd, 1920, in a paragraph with the heading: "Tam Lai Ting willingly a tiger's decoy devil." The Supreme Court translator, in translating the alleged libel, explained that a "decoy devil" means the "ghost of a person serving the tiger as a decoy after having been killed by the tiger."

A translation of the paragraph complained of is as follows:—

"Mok Wing San removes those who oppose him and swells the prison with members of (any) confederacy. Those who used to make the least effort in Canton in upholding justice have, invariably and hurriedly, made their way to Hongkong, in order to evade his severity for the time being. Mok being still afraid that they might do some thing detrimental to his own interest specially sent Tam Lai Ting to Hongkong a few days ago to work for having the Yunnan and Kwong Si members (of Parliament) and the various members of the People's Party either extradited to Canton or expelled (from Hongkong) in order to gratify his private (aims). After arrival at Hongkong, Tam requested one Mr. Chan, a Hongkong merchant, to introduce him to a member of the Colony so that he might call on him and ask him to transact diplomatic affairs with the Hongkong Government. At the interview with the said Gentry Tam told him the object of his mission. The Gentry questioned him saying:—

"To what Province do you belong?"

"Tam answered: 'Kwong Tung.'"

"The Gentry said:—

"If you, Sir, are like myself, a Kwong Tung man, how is it you are willing to serve the Kwong Si people (in the same way) as a dog running (after his master) and help the Kwong Si people to kill the Kwong Tung people? Do you consider the Kwong Si people's tyrannical government in Kwong Tung is insufficient that you want to make it worse?"

"Tam said: 'It is true that the Kwong Si people have brought calamity to Kwong Tung, but the Yunnan people have also brought no less calamity to Kwong Tung. These fellows having caused so much chaos it is just like expelling a Tiger at the front door whilst admitting a wolf at the back door. Although the Kwong Si people are Tiger men they are satiate people and they would not devour men. The Yunnan people are hungry tigers. If the satiate tigers are removed and the hungry tigers admitted then the Kwong Tung people will have none of their race left.'"

"The Gentry said: 'No matter whether they are satiate tigers or hungry tigers they cannot help being brutes and cannot help devouring people. Why the Kwong Si people did not peacefully act as men, but act as brutes, I wish you would go back and persuade Old Mok to act as a man and not to be hard upon the Kwong Tung people, but to give them some little chance. Hongkong is a land of law and cannot allow things to be done in an absurd manner. Besides I have not the power of assisting you and in this matter you will do well by repeating to Governor Mok what I have said to you.'"

"Tam knew that every word expressed by the Gentry proceeded from the principles of righteousness and justice and that no money could influence him; so he (Tam) left in utter disappointment."

The plaintiff alleged that the said words meant and were understood by those who read them to mean:—

(a) That the plaintiff, being like the ghost of a person who after having been killed by a tiger became the tiger's decoy with the sole object of entrapping from him moneys for the tiger to use; and

(b) That the plaintiff had helped the Kwong Si people to kill the Kwong Tung people and

(c) That the plaintiff was a man of no scruples, cruel and unparitistic and was unworthy of trust and confidence.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Leo d'Almada applied for leave to defend. He said that the writ was issued against the defendant on April 15th, and Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harrison were instructed to appear for the defence. The plaintiff had filed his statement of claim on April 21st, but for some reason which he (the speaker) did not know, the defendant had not filed his statement of defence.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SMUGGLERS' HEADQUARTERS RAIDED. CONSIDERABLE ARMS, AMMUNITION AND OPIUM SEIZED. WORK OF A WEALTHY SYNDICATE.

Inspector Grant, Sergeants Lane and Dick, and a party of Chinese constables have been successful in raiding the headquarters of a gang of smugglers at Capat-mun, as a result of which 663 tins of prepared opium, 493 pounds of raw opium, 131 revolvers, and 83,300 rounds of ammunition, the whole valued at about \$20,000, were seized. Those who took part in what was undoubtedly a dangerous and hazardous raid deserve congratulation and commendation.

The raid was carried out early on Tuesday morning, the party proceeding by Police launch. After a search which lasted some considerable time, owing to the difficulty of locating the headquarters in a part of the country which is in the nature of a wilderness, the party discovered a small hut, surrounded by hills in a more or less inaccessible spot. An order was issued to the party to arm themselves as it was feared that resistance would be offered, and the men then stealthily crept up to the hut. On reaching their objective, they rushed in together with revolvers drawn. To their surprise they discovered three women inside the hut and these they handcuffed.

The hut was carefully searched and the opium was discovered buried in the floor. The party were, however, not entirely satisfied that this was the full extent of the hoard, and they searched the locality. Their efforts were rewarded by the discovery of another hut, which was empty, but showed signs of having been recently occupied. A fully loaded revolver was found under the mattress of a bed and the Police are of opinion that it was left there by a watchman who decamped when he heard the Police approaching. Nothing suspicious was found for a time, and then the Police came across an old brick kiln in a kitchen. The kiln was demolished by the Police and a deep hole was discovered, which was probed with sticks, but nothing was dragged out. The kiln was dug up and an opening was discovered, large enough for a man to enter. A number of opium tins were ordered to enter the kiln and did so, returning later with the ammunition and the revolvers, which were in mat-bags. They continued to thoroughly search the locality and another woman, who was attempting to escape by way of the hill-side, was arrested.

The ammunition weighed over a ton and a half and it took thirty-two coolies to remove it to the Central Station. The revolvers were brand new.

The smugglers are believed to be financed by a wealthy syndicate who have netted a considerable profit out of the contraband in recent years.

CORRESPONDENCE.
LADIES OR WOMEN?
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, According to "The Scribbler" comment is invited with regard to the new "Ladies League."

If a mere man (who is a great admirer of the Women's Movement) may be allowed to comment, I should like to suggest that, if it is necessary to give up the familiar and beautiful title of "Ministering Children's League," "Women's League" would be less mid-Victorian than the title proposed.

What would be thought of the C.E.M.S. if it changed its name to the "Church of England Gentlemen's Society"?—Yours truly,

"OBSERVER."

Hongkong, May 26th, 1920.

his statement of defence within the requisite ten days, which concluded on May 1st. (Mr. d'Almada said April 31st.) As the defendant, in spite of an extension of time, had not filed his defence, Mr. Lo rightly obtained an order to proceed *ex parte*. Mr. d'Almada said he had been instructed to appear for the defence only on Tuesday, and he asked leave to defend and to file his statement of defence.

Mr. Lo said that it had been practically agreed between Mr. d'Almada and himself that the terms on which the defendant be allowed to proceed be as follows:—That the defendant should pay into Court \$250 within seven days; that he should file his defence within seven days. The order should be peremptory and if the defence were not filed within 7 days, the plaintiff should be allowed to proceed *ex parte*.

His Lordship agreed to Mr. d'Almada's application on these terms. Costs arising from defendant's failure to comply with the first order to be met by the defendant, plaintiff's costs in any event. The case was listed for Friday week.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE PREMIER HOUSE FOR SUN AND STRAW HATS.

A LARGE SELECTION IN DISTINCTIVE
SHAPES HAS JUST ARRIVED.

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S BEST MAKES IN
STRAW HATS ARE UNRIVALLED FOR
THEIR APPEARANCE AND DURABILITY

IN ALL WEATHERS.

Price \$4.50 each.

NEW SHAPES IN FELT HATS
IN THE LATEST COLOURS.

HAVANA CIGARS

JUST RECEIVED

PETIT FANCY TALES	PER BOX OF 50 \$11.00
CAPRICHOS	10.50
REGENTS	10.00
STANFORDS	9.50
EPIQUES	9.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

ST. LOUIS BLUES	FOX TROT	PRINCE'S BAND
A5772 HESITATION BLUES	ONE STEP	"
A5794 LADDER OF ROSES	"	"
ON THE SHORE AT LEI WI	FOX TROT	"
SOUTHERN ROSE	WALTZ	" ORCHESTRA
WINE, WOMEN & SONG	"	"
MISSOURI WALTZ	"	"
THE WALTZ WE LOVE	"	"

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,
16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

BATHING SEASON

WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S BATHING COSTUMES
IN ASSORTED FANCY MIXTURES,
PLAIN AND BARRED EFFECTS.

Pieces \$2.50 to \$12.50.

KNITTED WHITE WOOL SWEATERS
ROLL OR POLO COLLAR AND
OPEN NECK.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS OUTFITTERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS FRANCES
in
5% PREMIUM BONDS.
CREDIT NATIONAL.

THE Bonds are of 500 Fra. face value.
PRICE OF ISSUE 485 FRANCES
8 drawings a year amounting to
20,000,000 Francs,
with the following prices:
1,000,000 Francs
500,000
200,000
100,000
50,000

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes,
present or future.

The Bonds bear interest on and after the
15th of June, 1930.

Applications will be received till the 4th of
June, 1930, by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERNDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 26th, 1930. 976

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MRS. BASIL TAYLOR wishes to
recommend her two No. 1 Cooks,
both first class; House Coolies, Amah,
Gardener, and four Chair Coolies. All
free 1st June.

Apply to—
The Peak. 977

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED or PARTLY FUR-
NISHED, a Seven-Roomed House at
The Peak.

Apply—
Box No. 971,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 971

TO LET.

ROOMS in Queen's Road Central, suitable
for Offices.

Apply to—
X.Y.Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 946

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS, ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. 66

TO LET FURNISHED.

"A VA HOUSE," Map Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. 1885

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 29TH

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, MAY 30TH

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING
TIPPIN AND AFTERNOON. 210

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

"LARSSEN SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS
FOR SEASON 1929/1930."

LISTS for intending subscribers to the
above are now posted at the Race-
course, THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB OFFICES
and THE HONGKONG CLUB.

Should the number of Ponies Subscribed
reach a total of Thirty or more the
stewards will adequately provide for the
same in next year's programme. It is proposed
to arrange that the Ponies arrive in Hong-
kong during the month of October.

In order to make the Racing season as
possible an subscriber shall be permitted to
take a financial interest in more than two of
these Ponies the cost of which will probably
not exceed \$300,000 in Hongkong.

By Order,
G. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course. 960

Hongkong, May 26th, 1930.

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
AMOI, CHINA.

SECRETARY.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL OF AMOI is prepared to
receive applications for the position of
SECRETARY.

The candidate must have a knowledge of
English, and a knowledge of the
work would be a recommendation.

Applications are to be by letter addressed
to the Chairman of the Council, from whom
particulars (if the conditions of service can be
obtained, and should give full details of the
applicant's qualifications for the position.

Applicants should enclose copies of any
references or testimonials they wish to sub-
mit for the consideration of the Council.

The appointment is to be made and the
duties undertaken as immediately as
possible.

By Order,
H. J. MORSE,
Chairman.

Amoy, 25th April, 1930. 961

INTIMATIONS

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES,
CHALLENGE ROUND

M. W. LO vs. NG SZE KWONG

(Holder 1918 and 1919)

WEATHER permitting, this match will
be played on FRIDAY, MAY 28th,

at 4.30 p.m.

The Prize was during the Tournament will
be presented after the match.

Booking at MOUTRIE & CO. 972

G. R.

MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE NUMBER
PLATES.

IT is notified for the information of the
public that Motor Car embossed Num-
ber Plates nos. 301-500 and Motor Cycle
Number Plates nos. 201-300, can be obtained
on application at the Licensing Office,
Central Police Station. The price is \$1.00
per plate.

P. P. J. WOODHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police. 947

Hongkong, 26th May, 1930.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above
Company will be held at the Hong-
kong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,
the 30th day of May, 1930, at 11.30 a.m., for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 30th April,
1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 25th day
of May, to MONDAY, the 31st day of May,
1930, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 938

Hongkong, May 19th, 1930.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3332.

FLAVOURED with instructions from
The Consignor.

will sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY, May 27th, 1930,
at 11 a.m.,
at his 5th Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND
EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of
Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-
chairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware,
Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes,
Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths,
Hats, and a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

HAVING been Favoured with instructions
received from Messrs. FAIRALL & Co.,
No. 7 and 9, Pedder Street, will sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY,
May 29th, 1930, at 10.30 a.m.

MONDAY,
May 31st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

TUESDAY,
June 1st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

At their premises.

THE WHOLE STOCK-IN-TRADE
FURNITURES, FIXTURES AND
SHOW CASES.

Comprising—
Flannels, Woollens, Silk and Linen Stock
Alpacas, Silks, Shawls and Felt Hats, Fancy
Materials, an assortment of Blouses, Shoes,
Corsets, Ribbons, Raincoats, Furs, Handker-
chiefs, Belts, Trimmings, Fancy Works, Val-
ises, Lace, Day and Evening Dresses, Serge and
Sundries—Desks, Ceiling Fans, Counters,
Beautiful Mirrors, Fine Show Cases, Chairs,
etc., etc.

Terms—Cash on Delivery. 83

ON SALE.

DIRECTORY &
CHRONICLE

OF
CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLE-
MENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES

FOR 1930

More Annual Edition

containing
1,600 PAGES 14 MAPS.

THE

Directory of the Far East

77

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

STREUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO & SEATTLE

THE Steamship

"WEST HIMROD"

having arrived from San Francisco via ports,
on May 23rd, 1930. Consignees are hereby
notified that their Cargo is being landed at
their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo per "WEST HIMROD"
from Seattle are hereby notified that their
Cargo was transhipped at Yokohama to the
"WEST HIMROD."

Consignees of Cargo must produce an
Import Permit signed by the Superintendent
of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is
to be left in the Godowns where it will be
examined at 11 a.m. on May 31st, 1930,
by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Cam-
mishell & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within
thirty days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which they cannot be recognized. No
Claims will be recognized after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered
on and after May 31st, 1930, will be
subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature im-
mediately.

STREUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents,
1st Floor, Powell's Building,
15, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1930. 963

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

SS. "LAKE FAULK" VOY 2-HOME

FROM CALCUTTA via RANGOON,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above-mentioned
Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that they must take immediate
delivery of same from alongside, and all
Cargo impeding discharge will be landed
at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail
Steamship Company's Godown at West
Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
& Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading
can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are
to be left in the godowns where they will be
examined on May 28th, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week
of the steamer's arrival here after which they
cannot be recognized. No claim will be
admitted after the goods have left the
godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered
after May 28th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 25th, 1930. 975

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hongkong, May 2nd, 1930. 968

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., wharves, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th May, will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns where they will
be examined. Claims against the steamer must
be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 25th, 1930. 975

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile
Marine and H. M. Navy

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard
Room, Officers' Room, G.P.O.'s Room,
Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories
Motor Launch "DaySpring."

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PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads,
Tel. 1-2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
station. This Hotel has just been
completely renovated, and furnished in
new up-to-date in every respect and under
English Management.

Outside under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on
Application to—

H. O'KERRY, Proprietor.

77

INTIMATION

BATHING

CAPS.

A large and very fine

assortment.

Many really pretty

designs.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Rd., C.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 27TH, 1930.

THE JEWS AND PALESTINE.

The Zionist Association of Shanghai, we
notice, has been celebrating with much
enthusiasm the fact that Mr. Balfour's
memorable declaration with regard to the
future of Palestine has been incorporated in
the Treaty of Peace with Turkey. At a
meeting held at the Palace Hotel a
resolution was passed recording the
satisfaction of the members of the
Association, expressing unbounded grati-
tude to Great Britain and her Allies,
recognising in them "the noble champions
of the rights of small Nations to exist
side by side with great Powers," and
declaring, in the words of a great leader
in Israel, that in the restoration of Zion
is to be found the symbol of all that for
which the Allies fought, and which they won
for all time. It was further resolved to
send a cable to Mr. Lloyd George, Prime
Minister of Great Britain, thanking him
for the great services which he has
rendered to the Jewish National Move-
ment in establishing conditions to secure
for the Jewish people an opportunity to
reconstitute Palestine as their National
Homeland. These sentiments, of course,
are generally shared by people of the
Jewish race throughout the world. They
are equally pleased over the decision to
give the mandatory power in Palestine to
Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd George said
to the Jewish leaders in London some time
ago: "You have now your start; it is
up to you to make good." Mr. Kaporek,
who is President of the Shanghai Zionist
Association, said in the course of the speech
at the Shanghai meeting: "We are
convinced of our ability to make Palestine
in the near future a country worthy of
the past and worthy of the future." The
world is not a little sceptical on this
point, but the recreation of the Jewish
nation is an experiment which will be
followed with the keenest interest through-
out the world. It is not generally known
how much the Zionists, backed by and

and enthusiasm for their cause, have
already achieved in Palestine. We read
that they have founded and developed
flourishing agricultural colonies, and have
planted the seeds of a vigorous Jewish
life. Education and social improvements
have been resolutely taken in hand, and
in many directions undeniable testimony
has been provided that this is no sporadic
movement, but a whole-hearted and deter-
mined effort to establish a Jewish national
home. The declaration made by Mr.
Balfour in 1917 infused new vigour into
a movement which for a long time had
been steadily attracting new supporters,
and seemed at one stroke to translate the
dreams of years into the realm of
practical politics. But as was remarked
by one of the speakers at the Shanghai
meeting, "the journey is long and beset
with dangers and difficulties. Immense
sacrifices will have to be made and the
last ounce of our people's strength will
be required." It is well that there should
be at the start a full comprehension of the
obstacles to success, and an appreciation of
the amount of arduous work to be done before
the age-long aspirations of the Jewish
people can be fulfilled. So far as the
peoples who were allied in the war against
the Turks and their Germanic masters are
concerned, the Jews can count upon their
whole-hearted encouragement and support,
but present indications are that a good
deal of opposition is likely to be encoun-
tered in Palestine itself from the Arab
population. Recent events in Jerusalem,
resulting in rioting and bloodshed, have
been causing grave concern in Jewish
circles. The relations between Jews and
Arabs are at the moment admittedly
strained. The impetus given to the Jewish
national movement by the Balfour declara-
tion coincided with the progress of a
similar movement among the Arabs. Mr.
LEONARD STERN, recently Political Liaison
Officer attached to the Zionist Commission,
says in an interview granted by him to the
Jewish Chronicle: "Whatever the
ethnology of the question may be, what
are usually known as the Arabs of
Palestine, and more particularly the
educated Arabs of the towns (it is, of
course, not the case that the Arabs as a
whole are the semi-nomadic wild-men-of-
the-woods they are often assumed to be),
have many close ties with the Arabs to
the north and east of them, in whose
national aspirations and their probable
fulfilment within certain limits they take
an active interest. The Arabs are not a
minority in Palestine; they are the over-
whelming majority. No reasonable
Zionist has any desire to disturb the
settled Arab population, or any real
interest in doing so. On the other hand,
the greater part of the fellahs have no
very ardent political aspirations. What
most seriously alarms the commercial
and propertied classes among the Arabs
is, I think, the fear that they may be
excluded from an opportunity of partici-
pating in the economic development of
what is, after all, their native country.
Their hostility would, I have reason to
think, be largely dissipated if it could be
demonstrated to them that their bona-fide
co-operation will be welcomed, and that
the influx of Jewish brains and capital
under auspices which are a sufficient
guarantee against any attempt to exploit
Palestine for selfish ends can only be to
the advantage of the country as a whole,
and reflect favourably on the fortunes of
every section of its inhabitants." Never-
theless, the proclamation of the EMIR
FISAL as King of Syria, has certainly
caused much uneasiness among the
Zionists, and the *Jewish Chronicle*, in a
recent issue wrote: "An Arab Kingdom,
once established in the Holy Land, would
set a permanent bar sinister to the
practical development of all Jewish
Nationalist aspirations." It is evident
that Great Britain, as the mandatory
Power in Palestine, will have no easy task
in reconciling the aspirations of the two
communities.

Mr. Crowson, warrant wardmaster of
the R.N. Hospital, has been appointed to
R.N. Hospital, Haulbowline, Ireland,
and Mr. Beale of R.N. Hospital, Haul-
bowline, is transferred here.

The Peking Government has approved
the suggestion of Tiao Tui, Civil Governor
of Chihli, concerning the establishment of
a spinning and weaving factory at Shin-
chiachuang Railway Station with Chinese
capital. The factory will be under
foreign supervision.

The following cases of communicable
disease were reported in the Colony
during last week:—Plague, 9 (9 deaths);
small-pox, 9 (9 deaths); enteric fever, 4;
cerebro-spinal fever, 2; diphtheria, 1;
and puerperal fever, 1. Two cases (two
deaths) of plague and one case of enteric
fever were reported on Tuesday.

A cable to Japan states that the San
Francisco Foreign Trade Conference has
adopted the slogan "Greater Prosperity
through Pacific Trade," and Chairman
Farrell stated that plans for the im-
provement of commerce with the Orient,
on a European scale, would be completed
before the end of the Conference.

The staff of the Harbour Office has pre-
sented Captain Basil TAYLOR, B.N., Har-
bour Master, who shortly retires on pen-
sion, with a large silver cigarette and
cigar box, suitably inscribed. To Mrs.
TAYLOR they gave a blackwood tray in-
laid with silver. The presentations were
made by Mr. Russell, Government Marine
Surveyor.

Mr. H. D. HUTCHISON, formerly of
Shanghai, who has been in Hongkong
during the past three years, associated at
first with the firm of Messrs. Gilman &
Co., and later with Messrs. Hogg,
Karanjia & Co. left for England yester-
day by the *Empress of Japan*. Mr.
Hutchison has no present intention of re-
turning to the Colony.

As another means of "killing inter-
port trade," the *Canton Times* reports
Hop-Hing Co. has been granted by the
Commissioner of Finance the right to
levy a tax on dried peas and nuts of all
kinds imported into Canton, for which
they are prepared to pay \$40,000 to the
Bureau of Finance annually. The levies
will be taxed at the rate of five cents
per picul.

We referred recently to the sum of
\$100,000 that has been granted by the Gov-
ernment for the funeral expenses of the
late ex-President Feng Kuo-chang. Not
a cent of this money, it seems, has been
paid over. Recently, the deceased's family
approached the Government for payment.
It is, however, doubted that in view of
stringency of the Treasury any payment
will be made. There seems no valid
reason why it should be, remarks the
N.Y. Daily News.

Mr. A. G. GORDON, who has been in
ill-health for some weeks past, is leaving
for home to-day by the P. & O. steamer
Novara. Mr. Gordon is one of the oldest
residents of the Colony, and his many
friends will join in wishing him a speedy
recovery from his illness so that he may
be able to spend an enjoyable holiday in
the Homeland. Mr. Gordon was the
founder of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co.
in which his activities are now
chiefly concentrated.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., of
Shanghai, have paid a dividend for the
year ended February 28th last of 10 per
cent, absorbing \$25,000. The balance of
the profit earned has been dealt with as
follows:—Transfer to general reserve
\$5,000; transfer to equalization of dividend
reserve \$40,000; and to carry forward to
new account \$15,518.68. Messrs. Weeks &
Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, paid 8 per cent,
absorbing \$34,915; wrote off buildings
\$10,000; placed to reserve \$10,000; and
carried forward \$19,468.

Yesterday was the birthday of Her
Majesty Queen Mary who was born in
1867. Warships in port dressed ship and
a royal salute was fired.

CABLES

LATEST CABLES

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION

ULTIMATUM TO VILLA

New York, May 25th.

A message from Mexico City states that Carranza has been buried. There has been no disorder. Several members of Carranza's entourage have been arrested aboard the funeral train to the capital and have been imprisoned, including Bonillas, ex-Ambassador to Washington. It is reported that the de facto Government of Mexico has sent an ultimatum to Villa demanding that he should decide by May 25th for peace or war with the new Government.

GENERAL OBREGON'S REGRETS

Washington, May 25th.

General Obregon has sent a message to President Wilson regretting Carranza's assassination.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA

NEW YORK STATE'S NEW BILL

Albany, May 25th.

The Governor of New York State has signed a bill legalising the sale of beer with alcoholic content of 22 per cent.

DOWNWARD TREND OF PRICES

AMERICAN EXPERT'S OPTIMISM

New York, May 25th.

According to Professor Johnson, Dean of the School of Commerce, the present downward trend of prices is a genuine indication that the orgy of spending is diminishing. He is of opinion that the decline of prices will be continuous. The fact that Banks are behind the movement for lower prices is the best assurance that the downward course will continue. Careful independent surveys show that the production of the United States, despite the handicap of railway congestion, is steadily increasing, and labour is employing more skill and taking more pains in its work, so that the standard of the finished article is slowly improving.

SUGAR IN AMERICA

GOVERNMENT'S NEW PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Washington, May 22nd.

The Government, with the assistance of sugar importers and brokers, is formulating arrangements for a more effective distribution of sugar.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS

EXPERTS EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMISSION

Washington, May 25th.

Mr. Sherry of the Railroad Administration reports a gross loss of 900,478,000 dollars on railroads under war-time Government control.

Mr. Howard Elliott, representing the Association of Railway Executives, in his evidence before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which is considering the increase of freight, stated that the average increase of 25.43 per cent is necessary in order to raise 6 per cent on capital investment, as contemplated by the Transportation Act.

Mr. Frederick Swann, the New York banker, emphasised the importance of establishing a feeling of security in railroad stock and bonds in the minds of investors.

ATTACKING CONGESTION

Washington, May 22nd.

Railroad operating officials have been instructed to attack first freight congestion by clearing a score or more of the important junction points. The plan contemplates the formation of Committees at thirty junctions to disentangle the mass of cars and expeditiously forward them, and instruct the supplemental commerce commissions regarding re-routing and equipment for pooling.

Some recent wills proved at home are the following:—Ex-Commissioner Edward Greene, £250,000; John Mackintosh, £254,000; Lancashire coal owner George Lancaster, £440,000; Colonel Hope of Lifford, £450,000; widow of Sir Charles Glynne, £118,000; Capt. Grant, owner Glenelg Distillery, £78,000; Lord Russell, £28,000; ex-police commissioner James Murray, £28; Charles Ritchie, solicitor, Edinburgh, £104,000.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ITALIAN AVIATORS REACH SEOUL

Peking, May 25th.

Ferrarin and Masiero departed from Shin Yi Chow at eight o'clock this morning and arrived at Seoul-Masiero at 12.40 and Ferrarin at one o'clock this afternoon.

CONDITIONS OF RENEWAL OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

London, May 24th.

In the first of the series of articles in the Times on Far Eastern problems, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, dealing with China, emphasises the importance of China as the greatest potential market of the world. In regard to the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he says that, while Great Britain and Japan have evidently much to gain by the maintenance of the Alliance, no good purpose will be served by shutting our eyes to the fact that a good many things have been done in China by the Japanese Government, or its agents, during the past seven years which can in no way be reconciled with the spirit or the letter of the Alliance.

Mr. Bland emphasises that the main purpose of the Alliance was to protect and preserve the integrity and independence of China and maintain therein the principle of the open door. Any renewal of the Alliance, which fails to emphasise and safeguard this principle and insist upon its equitable application, will be not only useless from the British point of view, but a certain source of trouble in the future. A complete return to the status quo ante bellum in China is clearly impossible, but as far as Great Britain is concerned, the fundamental object of the Alliance remains unchanged and it should be our definite aim to make it, when renewed, an effective instrument for the maintenance of those equal opportunities on which the future of British trade in China depends.

There can be no hope of permanently preserving the integrity and independence of China, unless immediate steps are taken to establish and maintain at Peking a Central Government with authority sufficient to enable it to collect adequate revenue from the provinces. This Central Government cannot be established by the Chinese themselves, without foreign intervention. In order to make its establishment and continued existence possible, the provincial armies of the Tzuhsuns must be finally disbanded, and the Tzuhsuns themselves replaced by Civil Governors directly responsible to Peking.

No such remedial measures are practicable unless and until the Powers concerned, especially Japan, come to a definite understanding and agree to pursue a common policy of readjustment and reconstruction, based upon a sincere desire to re-establish the economic stability and political independence of China. Negotiations for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should provide a good opportunity of coming to such an agreement. No satisfactory reconstruction of China is attainable by means of an international financial consortium, unless the latter's organisation and methods of procedure are clearly prescribed and supervised under a comprehensive agreement between the Powers concerned. Unless its duties and responsibilities are definitely laid down, the financial consortium would follow the line of least resistance, as in the past, to the ultimate detriment of China.

[Parts 1 and 4 of the above message appeared in yesterday's issue. Parts 2 and 3 were received last night.]

HOW TO GET A DEGREE

A chimney sweep who was complainant in a case in Edinburgh gave his name as Jamie Gregory, LL.D. "Where on earth did you get that distinction?" asked the attorney. "It was a fellow from an American university," answered Jamie. "I swept his chimney three times. I earned my Ph.D.," said Jamie Gregory, he says, "but I'll make you LL.D. as well as I can."

TIENTSIN STATION INCIDENT.

CHINESE ARMY ORDER

An Asiatic News Agency despatch from Peking of May 18th, states:—Major-General Chin Yun-hsiao, who was mentioned in the official despatch of Mr. B. Alton, British Minister, as the chief offender in the recent incident in the east station of the Peking-Mukden Railway at Tientsin, has formally sent in his letter of resignation as commander of the 8th Mixed Brigade of the Peiyang Army in Honan province, and left for Hankow yesterday morning to join Premier Chin there. It is not known whether General Chin's resignation has any connection with the British document. The Chinese military officers say that the two Chinese soldiers, who also belong to the same command, were immediately dismissed by General Chin on the arrival of the train in Peking.

PEKING CABINET CRISIS.

CHOW SHU-MOU DECLINES PREMIERSHIP

An Asiatic News Agency despatch from Peking, of May 18th, says:—It is an interesting report that, on account of his inability to meet the ambitious demands of the An-fu Club, Mr. Chow Shu-mou has declined to form a new Cabinet. On the other hand, Admiral Sha, acting Premier, has informed the President that he has only agreed to act for General Chin for ten days and to-day is the fourth day of his incumbency. He wishes that either Premier Chin be urged to resign his duties or a new responsible Prime Minister be appointed as soon as possible. The leaders of the An-fu Club have suggested the re-appointment of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to the Premiership for a fourth time. The supporters of the formation of another Tuan Cabinet are of opinion that, in view of his position among the leaders of the Peiyang Military Party and his influence with the first political faction in the new Parliament, Marshal Tuan will form a strong Central will, carry weight in the various provinces, and also that there will be a responsible Cabinet to settle all diplomatic questions. Opponents of Marshal Tuan maintain that he is a military leader of the Northern party and that he is too conservative to meet the requirements of the Chinese Republic and that, as he is the chief mover in favour of direct negotiation with Japan for the settlement of the Kwantung issue, he will surely disregard the popular sentiment of Shantung by opening direct negotiations between Peking and Tokyo.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

REPORTS CURRENT IN PEKING.

According to an Asiatic News Agency despatch from Peking of May 18th, it is reported that Dr. Eze, Minister to the Court of St. James, has sent a telegram to the Government reporting that Viscount Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, has formally approached the British Foreign Office with reference to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that the question is now under the consideration of the British Government. Chinese Ministers in London and the Japanese Foreign Office, that in view of the fact that the war has changed the general situation, sentences such as the "preservation of the territorial integrity and political independence of China," which were inserted in the first and second treaties between England and Japan, should be eliminated, or modified, in such a way as to suit the position of the Chinese Republic. Further, China wishes it to be understood that in the same way as the signing of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement in November, 1917, she will not bind herself to any stipulation which has been concluded and signed between two foreign Governments concerning her but without her previous concurrence.

According to the observations of both Dr. Eze and Mr. Chuang, Japan is more anxious to renew the Alliance than England, and that eventually, in spite of opposition from certain British political parties, the treaty will be renewed again this year, with certain modifications in accordance with the changed situation of the Powers.

Mr. Chuang, Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, reports that in view of the possible struggle for naval supremacy between the United States and Great Britain in the future, the best way for the Japanese Government to secure the Alliance with Japan is that, in case of any serious conflict arising between the two great English-speaking nations, the Japanese Imperial Navy will be the casting vote and thus British naval supremacy will be preserved.

THE RIVER SHOOTING CASE AT SHANGHAI.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN POLICE COURT

At H.M. Police Court at Shanghai last week before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, C. Graham Bushby, described as a commission agent, was charged with feloniously wounding Sung Ah-loo by shooting him with an automatic pistol with intent to murder him, in the Huangpu river alongside the str. Hanamet about midnight on the 19th instant.

In answer to his Worship, accused said he was a British subject and a native of Sydney.

His Worship: Do you understand this charge?—It is a very serious one.

"This charge of attempted murder is ridiculous," accused answered.

"Well," said his Worship, "It is the charge they are bringing against you."

Inspector Mollows, who prosecuted on behalf of the River Police, said he would call evidence of arrest and then ask for a remand. The medical certificate stated that two bullets had not yet been extracted from the injured man.

STORY OF THE ARREST. Detective Inspector Cruickshank stated that on the previous morning between 7 and 8 o'clock he received a telephone message from the River Police informing him that a shooting affair had taken place on the river during the night and requesting him to assist in investigating the case. Following inquiries he made at 10 o'clock, he went to the Astor Bar. Four men, accused there and placed him under arrest. He being told the nature of the charge, he said: "Yes, I am the man dead."

Witness replied: "I do not think so. He may be, but you will at least be charged with attempted murder." Witness then cautioned him. He then said: "That's all right, old man. Please take your hands off me. I'll tell you all about it."

"It's this damned dog," he went on, "I went on board this ship last night, and had \$5,000 at stake on the ship. Would not allow people to come near to take us off. By God, he had to do it. I plugged him, and then threw the revolver into the river. He made other remarks the meaning of which was unable to follow. He seemed to be in a dazed condition. On arrival at Hongkong police station, witness accused, and found four men in packets of cocaine pushed in the inside of his stocking. He also carried a small phial containing cocaine tablets, and had a bank deposit book."

His Worship observed that this was a matter for the prosecution.

Inspector Mollows: The River Police have nothing to do with offences on shore. Accused said he wished to correct his witness's statement with regard to his having said that he had \$5,000 at stake in this case. What he said he said was that he would not have lost \$5,000 than that he would not have his revolver at the time. "If I had not had my gun," he added, "we would have been dead."

four of us. These Shanghai Chinese are the worst in the world. I know them."

Witness agreed that accused might have meant to convey this meaning, but he had quoted the words actually used.

"Who is the man who has been hurt?" accused asked. "There was a big gang of Chinese coming each way, and you could not tell one from another. I had to shoot."

His Worship told accused that he had better not say any more at this juncture, and advised him to get legal assistance. He then remanded accused until Tuesday next.

Accused applied for bail, pointing out that if he had wished to run away he could have done so, but his Worship said he did not think he could allow him to have bail at the present stage of the case.

Three men—John Gasper, John McGuen, and Albert Porton, were charged the same day before Mr. N. E. Lorton, Commissioner, in the U.S. Court for China for being in possession of a revolver for unlawful purpose.

Mr. C. P. Holcomb, District Attorney, appeared to prosecute. The accused were unrepresented.

All pleaded not guilty.

Detective Inspector John Cruickshank stated that at 11.30 on Thursday morning he was searching a house at 130, Tientsin Road in connection with a man who was charged at the British Police Court in connection with a shooting affair on the River.

"I was accompanied by Detective Sergeant Condit when I was called by him and told that a man wanted to see me. I asked him what he wanted and he said he wanted to see a revolver. He thought I was the proprietor for he took me to a house at the same time. When searched at the police station, Gasper had in his hip pocket a black jack. There were no weapons found on the other two.

Detective Sergeant Condit corroborated this evidence, and Detective Sergeant McGinnis also testified.

Asked whether they had anything to say, Gasper said that he was a sailor for \$5 bought the revolver in New York for \$5 and that he might sell the revolver to buy food. He said he picked the black jack up while he was down in the 'Trenches. He later admitted that McGuen bought the revolver in New York for him.

After hearing the evidence, the Commissioner ordered Gasper and McGuen to be held for hearing in the U.S. Court for China, bail being allowed \$4,500 each. Porton was released.

TURKEY'S CRISIS.

ISLAM AND BOLSHEVISM

POINTS FOR SAN REMO

Mr. Porcaval Landon wrote to the Daily Telegraph from Constantinople on April 14th:—

So profoundly has every aspect of the Eastern question been affected by the events of the last three weeks, and especially of the last three or four days, that a brief survey of the present state of the various problems involved will be useful on the eve of the meeting of the Supreme Council at San Remo, where discussion of the Near Eastern impasse will be resumed in the light of recent developments.

The matter may be divided into three heads, each centred on the action of the Nationalists—their relations with Bolshevism, with the Allies, and with the Government of the Sultan.

First—On both sides of the Caspian the drive is now open for a southern advance of Bolshevism. Towards the East Lenin's policy of conciliation of the Mohammedan peoples has been pressed vigorously and successfully, and the acquiescence, unwilling perhaps, but not the less useful, is now secured of all the Turanian and Islamic elements in Transcaucasia, from Krasnovodsk eastwards to Baku.

Second—The Bolsheviks are now creeping down the eastern shore of the Black Sea, where the only opposition was offered by a small community of Russians at Suchi. The universal belief in the impending evacuation of Baku makes a Bolshevik occupation of Georgia an easy affair. The last reports confirmed the rumor that large crowds of refugees, accompanied by details of the Bolshevik force, were already in Tiflis. There remains Armenia, where Bolshevism already permeates official circles. It seems certain that this jackies race is attempting to make terms with the enemy while he is in the way, but the outlook is dark, especially in view of the concentration of Nationalist troops at Erzerum, under the command of Kaim Karabekir.

On the other hand, the only consideration holding back a far greater advance of the Red Army is the fear of a growing rapprochement between Makho and Peshlour in its rear. If, as seems probable, Count Wrangel's first action after taking over the command of the White Russians in the Crimea has been to enter into co-operation with Makho, another movement of Bolshevism may be delayed until the effect of the recent "fetra" upon the Nationalists in Anatolia is better understood. This uncertainty will have some deterrent force in Azerbaijan also.

Second—Of course, it is from the Greeks that Mustafa Kemal expects to find the chief military opposition, though this to some extent offset by the undoubted assistance in recruiting which Anglo-Turkish traditional foe will give him. Against any such methods would induce the utterly war-weary Anatolians to take up arms again; for there is no real hatred left so far as the bulk of the Allies is concerned. The Nationalists are not really anxious to espouse the cause of Syria, and if, as now seems certain, the French, after reasserting themselves against the ansans in the Marash, will be willing to accept a special industrial franchise in Cilicia in place of an actual mandate there, it is not with the Greeks that their difficulty will lie.

The same thing may be said of the Italians, who are willing to exchange territorial for commercial rights in the district of Adalia. The Americans have ceased to figure, at either the Ottoman or the Turkish, in any part of the Ottoman Empire, and the British are well-known not to have any intention of occupying any part of Anatolia. But the old bitterness against the Greeks has been increased tenfold since the invasion—as the Turks call it—of Smyrna. As I have said more than once, this racial antipathy is the predominant international factor in the problem still awaiting solution in San Remo.

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S POSITION.

Third—But the real matter which demands anxious attention at the approaching Council meeting is the wholly changed situation of Mustafa Kemal in relation to his own people. So recent has been the upheaval which has placed Mustafa Kemal in the position of an outlaw—to help whom spells damnation in the eyes of the next, and to fight against whom is rewarded by the highest earthly and heavenly rewards—that it is not necessary to recapitulate events. No more drastic action could have been employed than that which Damad Ferid has used. The arm of Islam is exhausted, and we stand aside to watch the effect which will be produced.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TEACHING OYSTERS TO SHUT-UP.

TYPHOID DANGER REDUCED.

The oyster is being made to "shut up" by the Fishery Department of the Board of Agriculture. As long as it remains closed, it cannot be infected on its journey from the fishery to the dinner table.

Interesting experiments in oyster cultivation are being conducted in the Duchy Oyster Farm, recently laid down in Helford Estuary, Falmouth, by Mr. Stanley Gardiner, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology at Cambridge.

In a report to the Duchy of Cornwall (included by the Fishery Department in their "Fisheries in the Great War," just published) Professor Gardiner writes:—

"It was found that by alternately drying-off oysters and placing them back on the beds for one, two, and three days they can be taught to keep themselves closed. Cases of typhoid infection in oyster beds are now, Professor Gardiner is convinced, 'almost non-existent.' Many oysters treated in the way described were sent to the Western front and to the Grand Fleet during the war."

In one case 75 out of 100 were reported as still fully retaining their shell water when the two packages were opened on the tenth day after their dispatch from Cornwall.

THE FISHING MUSEUM.

The museum is a favorite delicacy in the working-class districts in London and the large urban centres of the North. The clean condition of the museum, its freedom from matter likely to be dangerous to public health, is safeguarded as far as possible by the Fishmongers' Company, which constantly inspects the fishery grounds and puts a ban on beds that are found to have become polluted.

The Fishery Department decided on the closing of the Cornish River on account of the contamination from sewage, to undertake experiments in the hope of devising a system of cleansing mussels which could be standardized and applied with confidence wherever the need for it existed.

It soon became evident to the Fishery Department that the conditions of cleansing could only be standardized and artificial, as distinct from natural conditions—that, in short, the water must be sterilized by the use of chlorine or other antiseptics.

The scheme has proved a success commercially, as well as scientifically. One shilling per bag of mussels (140 lb.) is charged to the fishermen for the treatment. This toll is willingly paid, because of the high prices obtained for the shell fish, and is sufficient to cover the cost of treatment and leave a substantial balance in reserve. During the mussel season 40 fishermen are regularly employed at Conway. Each week about 15 tons, or 20,000 quarts, of cleaned mussels are marketed. During the season 1918-19 the average price per bag of 70 quarts was 15s. Thus the Conway fishermen benefited by the scheme to the extent of £5,500.

CHIEF ARSENAL IN CHINA.

NANYANG AS NEW SITE.

Peking, May 16th.

For the safety of the Government Arsenal in Shanghai, the Minister of War has received some suggestions favouring the amalgamation of the Shanghai arsenal to the Government arsenal at Nanyang, Central Yangtze Valley, and then make it the chief arsenal in China. Nanyang is said to be safer than Shanghai, because it is in the interior of China, while the evacuated ground in Koochingmiao will be given to the Chinese dockyard.

The Government arsenals at Tachow, Kungien, Nanking and Canton will be regarded as branch establishments of the amalgamated arsenal at Nanyang. In order to test the feasibility of the scheme, the Government has appointed General Wu Kuang-shin to report on the scheme, and he will eventually become the Director-General of Government Arsenals—Asiatic News Agency.

Mr. R. B. Sangster, the Duke of Sutherland's agent at Brooks (Alberta) has won the prize of £200 given by the "Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg" for the best acre of wheat in Western Canada. The yield to the acre was over 87 bushels.

Those who know the Turk best are inclined to believe that the old allegiance will with the day, and that it may be so the earliest hope, not only of those who are concerned with the serious difficulties which will confront the Allies in the event of any attempt on the part of Mustafa Kemal to defy the Khaliph, and to set up an independent sovereignty in Asia Minor, but of the very large number of those who have at heart the best interests of Turkey herself. At this moment it is possible only to say that all necessary action has been taken on this side of the Allies, and that the Allies have never been more completely at one than at the present juncture. All are determined to see the thing through to a final and satisfactory settlement.

It is expected here that recent developments will render it impossible to present the terms of peace as soon as was once expected, and in view of the delicate position created by the open challenge of the new (Grand) Vizier to the chief enemy of the Allies and the chief impediment to a speedy arrangement of the Treaty, it is believed that some delay is strongly to be recommended. I have left to the end the most important consideration of all—that of the recent action of Damad Ferid and the Shukr-ul-Islam, which has put a final end to the gravity of the situation, and has caused a feeling of complete alienation against the Nationalist Government, and the highest Islamic authority are in any way whatever involved by any system to the Mohammedan religion.

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"TAKADA"	7,000	28th May 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta
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KOREA MARU	20,000	July 14th.

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 13th.
ANYO MARU	18,000	Sept. 9th
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamer Leaves Hongkong

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination Steamer & Displacement Sailing Date.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE"	10,000	On or about
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SHANGHAI (Only)

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

"CORDILLERE" 10,000 On or about 2nd June.

"PORTHOS" 14,000 On or about 2nd June.

CARGO BOAT FOR PORT.

SAID, HAVRE AN— "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR". On or About 19th June.

TWERP and LONDON.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER.

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Wednesday, 19th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Middle of July.

BUENOSAIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Saturday, 29th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd June.

"GANGES MARU" ... Middle of June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OYERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" (call at Manila) ... Saturday, 20th May.

"CHICAGO MARU" (call at Manila) ... Saturday, 20th May.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Sunday, 30th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"MADRAS MARU" (call Kobe & Yokohama) ... Saturday, 20th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY

These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 30th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHAI MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd June.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 14th June.

For Takao (direct).

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 764 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" 17th June 22nd June

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** Agents.

